Replace paragraph 2 on page 9 with the following:

B and C. AGP-3 stimulates B cell proliferation. Purified B cells (10^5) from B6 mice were cultured in triplicates in 96 well plate with indicated amount of AGP-3 at the absence (panel B) or presence of 2 μg/ml anti-IgM antibody (panel C) for a period of 4 days. Proliferation was measured by radioactive ^{3}(H) thymidine uptake in last 18 hours of pulse. Data shown represent mean ± standard deviation of triplicate wells.--

Q2

Replace paragraph 1 on page 10 with the following:

--Figure 18 shows the protein sequence of human AGP-3 receptor having a deleted leucine at position 162 and deleted proline at position 253 of SEQ ID NO: 42. The extracellular domain (SEQ ID NO: 43) includes the N-terminal domain (top line shown in Figure 18, SEQ ID NO: 44) through two cysteine-rich repeats (labeled I and II, SEQ ID NOS: 45 and 46) to the end of the "stalk" region (SEQ ID NO: 47). The transmembrane domain (labeled TM, SEQ ID NO: 48) is underlined, and the intracellular domain (labeled IC, SEQ ID NO: 49) is also indicated.--

Q3

Replace paragraph 2 on page 21 with the following:

--Preferred molecules in accordance with this invention are Fc-linked AGP-3 R-related proteins. Useful modifications of protein therapeutic agents by fusion with the "Fc" domain of an antibody are discussed in detail in a patent application entitled, "Modified Peptides as Therapeutic Agents," U.S. Ser. No. 09/428,082, International Publication. No. WO 00/24782, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. That patent application discusses linkage to a "vehicle" such as PEG, dextran, or an Fc region.--

Q4

Replace paragraph 1 on page 57 with the following:

--The AGP-3 receptor contains a probably hydrophobic transmembrane domain that begins at a T166 and extends to L186. Based on this configuration relative to the methionine start codon, the AGP-3 receptor is predicted to be a type III transmembrane protein, with a N-terminal extracellular domain, a transmembrane region and a C-terminal intracellular domain. Unlike most other TNFR receptor family members, AGP-3 receptor contains two cysteine rich repeats within its N-terminal extracellular domain (Figure 17).--

Q5